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S. HOWARD,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
R. M. 359.

It's going to rain!

To-day, perhaps or to-morrow... we don't know exactly. But when you open the door and see the storm that you have to go out in you'll not mind it so much if you have a good Waterproof to slip on.

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"SPECIAL" SCOTCH WHISKY ...	\$40.00 PER CASE (DUTY PAID)
"OLD TOM" GIN ...	26.00
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REMOVAL NOTICE.

HAVE REMOVED TO
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On display New Stock of
MANILA HEMP HATS,
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SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
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ON KEEPING PROMISES. SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE.

The sermon preached by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning, was based on the text:—"And the King was exceeding sorry; but for the sake of his oaths and of them that sat at meat, he would not reject her."—S. Mark VI, 26.

The preacher said:—"The martyrdom of John the Baptist is an illustration of the terrible misuse of power which may be made by an unjust ruler whose power is practically unlimited. John had boldly rebuked Herod for his scandalous conduct in marrying his brother's wife, his brother being still alive, and thereby he had incurred the furious resentment of the ambitious Herodias, who resolved to get rid of the Baptist whose influence over Herod she feared. It must be a great temptation to anyone who has been entrusted with much power to rid themselves of people who prove troublesome. That is why it is now generally recognized that no one ought to be entrusted with absolute power, for it results in tyranny. The Herods were a family of tyrants, and time and again they had ruthlessly done to death those who had incurred their dislike or aroused their suspicion. Pleased with the dancing of Salome, Herod, with oriental exaggeration had vowed to give her whatever she asked, even to the half of his Kingdom. The rash promise was made in the hearing of the guests, and on their account rather than for any love of faithfulness to his plighted word, Herod gave her the head of John the Baptist. The incident suggests the question, are there times when it is right to break a promise? On the occasion in question Herod had to choose between breaking his word and committing a foul murder. It is clear that he had broken his word would have been the loss of two evils. He had committed the folly of making a rash vow, which he ought never to have done, and then rather than break the vow he murdered the Baptist. It is a solemn thing to make a promise of any kind, and we should never rashly promise what we may not be able to perform. The seriousness of a vow or promise being realised by us, we are not likely to find ourselves in such a dilemma as Herod, but it is just possible that we might be placed in such a position, that to keep a promise would seem to involve a greater evil than to break it. Such an occasion must necessarily be very rare, and if we think such an occasion has arisen we should try and regard it apart from self-interest, we should try and see how God would regard it. We should try and see how our Blessed Lord would have acted in such a case. As a rule we are bound to keep our promises, and the Empire reply in August, 1914, to enter upon the Great War was that our country had promised to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. We could not regard a signed treaty as a mere 'scrap of paper.' A promise once made must be performed. A contract once entered upon, must be executed, even if it involve loss. An agreement made must be carried out. That is a fundamental truth which men of most religions will be found to recognise and which the Christian is particularly bound to act upon. If there is at the present time a tendency to break contracts and agreements lightly and without much thought, it is a tendency against which the Christian man of business must steadfastly set his face. All who love truth must recognise the binding power of the plighted word, and the duty of carrying out an agreement even if it involves a loss. It has always been the custom of the Catholic Church to require her members to make certain promises. When a child is brought to be baptised certain promises are made in his name by the God parents, not in order to place fresh responsibilities on the child but in order that the remembrance of those promises may stir the Christian to continued effort in the war against evil. The promises made at Baptism are promises to do what God requires of everyone, viz.: to refuse evil, to believe the truth and to do God's will. Those promises made by our God parents for us at our Baptism have ourselves made at our confirmation with a full knowledge of what they involved. The question was put to us at that time: "Do you here in the presence of God, and of this congregation renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your Baptism, ratifying and confirming the same in your own persons, and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe, and to do all those things, which your Godfathers and Godmothers then undertook for you?" And to that question we made answer: "I do." We can all recollect the circumstances of our confirmation, and the earnestness with which we stood up and made that promise, fully intending that it should be well kept. It is very well for us to recall that scene regularly in order that the recollection of our solemn promise and the gift of the Holy Spirit that was then given to us, may incite us to increased desires to live as God would have us. I know of people who make it a rule to read over once a year a book about confirmation given them when they were confirmed. That is an excellent practice. I was much pleased some time ago to receive a letter from a lad I had prepared for confirmation some six years previously saying his confirmation book was worn out and asking if he might have another. It showed he was using it. Our Baptismal promises renewed at our

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SLAVE GIRLS AWFUL EXPERIENCE. EIGHT MONTHS' TORTURE AT SHANGHAI.

A case of appalling cruelty, the *W. C. Daily News* says, was heard by Magistrate Loh and Mr. S. Tanaka, Japanese Assessor, at the Mixed Court, last week, when one Tsao Wong Ts, cabin of a wealthy Chinese Tsoi Ts, of 38, Wellswater Road, was charged with torturing a slave girl. The full charges against the woman, who could not have been more than 30 years of age, was that "she, on divers dates during the past eight months, did ill-treat a slave girl by burning her flesh with a piece of flat hot iron and striking her about the arms, legs and face." Inspector Knight, in asking that the accused be sentenced to a term of imprisonment, produced a lengthy medical certificate, signed by Dr. A. G. Parrott, testifying that he found as many as 91 scars or burns on various parts of the little girl's body. She had a black eye and dozens of bruises about her body and her forehead was cut. Her instep was broken. There was not a square inch of normal skin on her legs or knees. The girl could scarcely walk. Dr. Parrott was of opinion that she had been severely beaten and the bruises and scars were inflicted as if designedly to cause the greatest amount of pain possible. Continuing, Inspector Knight declared that the case was one of horrible cruelty and one that should be made an example of.

The slave girl, who was brought into Court, was 15 years of age. She had a cut across her forehead and a bruised left eye. Her arms and her feet were in bandages and it was with much difficulty that she was able to stand.

DEFENDANT'S MENTAL CONDITION.
In addressing the Court, for the defence, Mr. Goldring stated that his client did not plead guilty to injuring the little girl consciously. It was inconceivable that she could have done such a thing. His client was suffering from mental aberration, as would be testified by a doctor who was in court. He asked the Court to discharge the accused, who would be willing to pay all expenses. Counsel gave an undertaking that client would be sent to hospital for observation.

Inspector Knight opposed the application for discharge and asked for severe punishment. He further requested the Court to place the accused in the Municipal Mental Ward for observation for one month.

After consulting with the Assessor, the Magistrate announced that, in view of the fact that the accused was partly mentally deranged and had been ill for such a long time, the Court would not sentence her to imprisonment, but would fine her \$200, and would order her to pay another \$100 compensation to the slave girl who would be entrusted to the care of the Door of Hope.

TO DR. SUN.

Northern papers state that the following telegram was recently despatched by President Li Yuan Hung to President Sun Yat Sen, inviting him to proceed to the North:—

"You and I were at one regarding our desires and aims. Consequently, it behooves us to work in perfect harmony. When I think of the old story (the coercion of the militarists coalition in 1917), my thought turns to you my leader and teacher. I earnestly hope that you will proceed to the North to favour me with your enlightening instructions so that I may not grope in darkness. I am awaiting your arrival as anxiously as farmers expect rain during a drought."

confirmation bind us to a life of devotion to the service of God and man. Let us ask ourselves very solemnly the question "Am I serving God so well that if I were to die to-day there would be a real gap in the ranks of those who are working for God, and a real loss to the band of men and women who are helping their fellows?" Real happiness can only be found in carrying out the promises we have made to God. I believe that every one really feels that, and that every man and woman has at some time or another made a real effort to be religious. But too many have found the obstacles in the way so formidable that they have given up the effort, and now live as though there were no God to serve, no world's burden to lighten, nothing to do but make money for their own enjoyment.

From such a life let the recollection of the vow made at confirmation recall the back-sliders. Let us remember that the Christian is not only to hope for the future glory of Heaven but he is to make this world a little more like Heaven. I am often amazed when I think of the many large fortunes which have been made in this Colony that so little has been done for the Colony by many of those who have made fortunes here. There are as we know some generous persons who give liberally to public objects, but there are very many who make big fortunes here and do nothing to improve the Colony. In the home country private munificence often provides a park or playing ground for the benefit of the crowded population of the poorer parts of the town. Such open spaces are badly needed in this city, where children have so often no place but the street to play in. In some of the hot days we have been having it would have been a great boon to the poor Chinese children if the Government or some private donor had given some play grounds so that children, wherever they live, might enjoy an open space for recreation. Let us remember the promises we have made to serve God and help our neighbours, and let us be as careful to keep them, as Herod was to keep his rash and foolish vow.

RUBBER INDUSTRY TROUBLE. "THINGS WILL RIGHT THEMSELVES."

Difficulties in the way of agreeing on a remedy for the troubles of the rubber industry are indicated in the report, which has just been issued, of the Colonial Office Committee says the *Times* of June 25th. The Committee was appointed last autumn, and it was understood, early reached the conclusion that some form of Government action having the effect of limiting production was essential, in view of the fact that the output now much exceeds consumption. Taking into account large existing stocks, the Committee "contemplate with grave concern the position of the industry in British Colonies and Protectorates, unless steps are taken to reduce stocks, and further to prevent the normal over-production of rubber so long as the potential normal production continues to be substantially in excess of consumption. They are of opinion that such consumption is not likely to overtake potential production for some years." In these circumstances, the Committee mention two of the schemes which have been put forward as providing some remedy for the present troubles. One would involve legislation prohibiting both the production and export of any quantity of rubber in excess of a prescribed percentage of that produced or exported during a specified previous period. The other proposes a graduated scale of export duties varying with the percentage of standard production, a low duty being placed on the amount exported, within a permissible percentage, and prohibitive duties being imposed on exports above such quantities. But they enter the caveat that no scheme could be recommended for adoption unless it commended itself to the authorities of the Dutch East Indies, who control the most important source of plantation rubber outside British Colonies and Dependencies, and that until the attitude of the Dutch is known further Dutch opinion is divided on the subject, and our Correspondent at The Hague, lately told us that the Dutch Government would not interfere as long as there was such division. Such conflict of opinion, too, is not confined to the Dutch East Indies. Lord Northcliffe, in his article on the *Times* on Feb. 9th, pointed out that some of the advocates in the Peninsula of restriction were experts, but that there were experts of "equal knowledge and experience on the other side."

As he heard both sides, American buyers argued, he wrote, that should artificial control be arbitrarily placed on the export of rubber, the United States might possibly retaliate in a very forcible manner. Further, Lord Northcliffe added that he found some Ceylon planters, in particular, strongly opposed to artificial restriction. There was a voluntary scheme of restriction, under the auspices of the Rubber Growers' Association, in force from November, 1920, until the end of last year; but support for a continuation of restriction was received from members representing not more than fifty-five per cent. of a total bearing area controlled by the members of the Association, and that was considered insufficient to justify its continuance. Every one knows that the real solution must lie along the line of increased uses for rubber, and in his article Lord Northcliffe expressed confidence that no one who possessed imagination and had studied the question thoroughly could doubt that things would, right themselves in a great degree.

THE RUBBER POSITION.

The following extract from a recent speech by the Chairman of Linggi Plantations supplies an interesting commentary on the subject:—

The rubber position could not be said to have improved during 1921. The Rubber Growers' Association's scheme for restriction of output, although not very generally adopted, had a good effect. Now there was no pretence at combined restriction. In the middle of May, 1921, the stocks in London stood at 69,842 tons and, on May 15th, 1922, at 69,349 tons. During the last four weeks stocks in London had increased by almost 3,000 tons, in spite of large shipments direct from the East to the United States and to the Continent of Europe. The March and April returns suggested that many producers were pursuing a policy which promised to be disastrous both to the industry and ultimately to themselves if continued. Such producers counted on reducing their costs by increasing their production, without regard to the fact that the large output was likely to cause further accumulation of surplus stocks and break the market.

It was nine months since the Colonial Office Rubber Committee was appointed, but so far without the appearance of any result, and it would be unfortunate if their efforts were stillborn. Brazil had been able to control the export of coffee under a valorisation scheme; why could not something of the same description be done for the rubber industry, which was very largely British owned? The consumption of rubber in U.S.A. was estimated to be nearly 5 lbs. per head of the population a year, in the United Kingdom it was not quite 1 lb. a head, in France and Belgium it was much less, and in the late enemy countries it was still very much less per head. An increase in consumption of rubber by the white population of the globe of 5 cts. per head would have the effect of swinging the pendulum of the business of the industry to the side of prosperity.

HONAN'S CHRISTIAN TUCHUN. A SERVICE FOR RAIN. IMPRESSIVE SCENES AND BIG MILITARY DISPLAY.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writing from Kaifeng, Honan, on June 29th, says:—

A visit to Kaifeng from Kiangsi has brought many surprises, not the least of which was the review of the troops and the mass meeting to pray for rain on Tuesday morning on June 27th.

The Tuchun, General Feng Yu-shiang, had requested prayer for rain at all the churches here on Saturday and Monday, and invited the members to the meeting. The troops, numbering, I believe, about 10,000, were drawn up around the vast parade ground. A considerable proportion of them were recruits, for a number of the older men are away in the country putting down the brigands. And, indeed, they are needed there, if half the stories we hear of murders, rapine, and arson are true. Women and girls were given a good position on the grand stand. Soon after six o'clock, the Tuchun appeared. To me the most memorable sight was his calm, stalwart figure, clad in the plainest gray gallico, like all his troops. The only display of colour anywhere was the comparatively inconspicuous regimental colours, and the very conspicuous scarlet blue and gold caps of the Military Band which belong to the provincial capital.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND MISSIONARIES.
The Tuchun walked slowly round the ground in front of each regiment, followed by a few officers and two or three representatives from each mission. I found myself alternately besides the Chief of Staff, a Chinese pastor, a fellow missionary, or a city church member.

Then came the march past the Grand Stand, to the tune of martial music, which doubled its time when the artillery-musicians trotted by, with their twenty field guns.

The Tuchun stood erect, scarcely moving during the whole time except to return the salutes of the officers, as they led their men past.

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.
After the Review a platform of tables was erected in the centre of the ground, round which were soon massed the troops and civilians grouped according to their Churches. On this stood General Chang, who acted as chairman of the meeting for prayer. The national air was played, and then, one might say, hummed by the Band and by the troops, waves of the martial music passing from regiment to regiment, rising and falling with a steady rhythm. A portion of The Bible, John 1:12-13, was read by the Chaplain to the Forces, and prayers were offered by a lieutenant and a captain, who saluted their general as they mounted and left the platform, and by several representatives from the Churches. The hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," was also sung.

THE TUCHUN'S PRAYER.
The last and probably most impressive part of the programme was the prayer by the Tuchun. Mounting slowly up the platform he thrice requested the audience to bow their heads, and then in very simple language prayed earnestly for God's forgiveness and mercy. He asked the Lord to punish him, Feng Yu-shiang, if this drought were in any way due to the sins of himself or his troops. Many were the eyes that were moist, and I saw soldiers' handkerchiefs used in an untold way.

The Military Review was over, the Divine Service concluded, and the troops marched to their quarters: this time to the tune of a Christian hymn.

Two hours later the rain began, though there was not much in the city, enough fell in parts of the country round, and more has fallen since.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The next Organ Recital will be given in St. John's Cathedral next Monday evening, at 8.15, when there will be a very varied and interesting programme by ancient and modern composers of various schools. British composers will be represented by Wesley and Elgar, French by Bistice, German by Beethoven, Brahms, and Karg-Elert, Austrian by Kreisl, Russian by Glazounow and American by Berwald.

Mrs. Guy Kennett will be the Violinist and will play two groups of pieces. The collection will be in aid of the Organ Fund.

FIEUZAL GLASSES.

Out of doors there is nothing so restful and comfortable for the eyes as the light reflected from green fields and trees, the absorption of the ultra-violet and orange rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves; hence the introduction of Fieuzal Glasses, yellowish green in colour, which is produced in several shades, and lenses made of this may be worn as a protection by over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable to tone down excessive light and glare. Fieuzal lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric forms are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturers and Refracting Opticians, 52, Queen's Road Central—Hong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE between Kowloon and Canton is ENTIRELY SUSPENDED until further notice.
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 10th July, 1922.

NOTICE.

PEAK RESIDENTS are notified that 5 Public Jirrickshas are available nightly at the Upper Peak Tram terminus up to 12 Midnight. Any one who wishes to engage one should telephone to the Peak Chair Shelter (Tel. No. 329).
P. J. WOODHOUSE,
Capt. Supt. of Police.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEE: per Company's Steamer.

"DIOMED"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th July. Optimal cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter of or before the 20th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1922. [1220]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY,

JULY 17th,

AT 9.15 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL
Violinist
Mrs. KENNETT.
[1221]

BLACK BEAUTY

IS SHOWING

T-O-N-I-G-H-T AT THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15

NEGLIGE DANCE

KOWLOON THEATRE.

NOTICE.

WE have this Day OPENED our Registered Office at
1A, CHATER ROAD
IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS,
JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.
Hongkong, 30th June 1922. [1216]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

BATHING SEASON, 1922.—REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MEMBERS' FRIENDS may become Bathing Members at a charge of \$15.00 for Double Tickets and \$10.00 for Single Tickets from July to October inclusive, on entering their names, together with the names of their proposers, in the register provided for that purpose at the Club House, when Bathing Tickets will be issued.

By Order of the General Committee,
F. G. VAUX,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1922. [1174]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 3391 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWK of 70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWK, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

W. F. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1129]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Society which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Society's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of 'all the existing Articles thereof.'"

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of September, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1922,
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for 'all the existing Articles thereof.'"

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of September, 1922, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1922,
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

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Dated this 8th day of July, 1922,
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1922, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 20 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
At Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Hongkong only.

BANQUE BELGE PERU.
At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

L'ETRANGER.
The Interest, less Income Tax at 5% in the £, will be:

ON £20 DEBENTURES:
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0.
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 3 0.
9 0.

ON £100 DEBENTURES:
Per Coupon (Gross) 23 0 0.
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 5 0 0.
18 0 0.

ON £500 DEBENTURES:
Per Coupon (Gross) 215 0 0.
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 53 15 0.
161 8 0.

Payment will be made in Tels at the Demand. Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
Acting General Manager.

1204]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

LISTE OF NEW TALONS WITH COUPONS 21 to 40 ATTACHED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TALONS at the foot of the Debentures must now be detached and surrendered to the Tientsin Office of the Kailan Mining Administration.

Applications must be made, in person or through a Banker or other duly authorized agent; applications made through the post cannot be dealt with.

All Talons must be listed on the proper forms which can be obtained on application.
P. C. YOUNG,
Acting General Manager.

1205] KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TA, TH.

TO BE LET.—To Let Furnished, 11, Mountain View, 25, The Peak (late P. & O. Mess), Six Bath-Rooms, Six Bath-Rooms, Dining Drawing and Billiard Rooms recently repaired and redecorated. Apply MACKENZIE & CO. [1198]

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The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 11th, 1922.

THE CANTON STRUGGLE.

APPARENTLY some attempt is being made at Canton to put an end to a situation which is intolerable, but the telegraphic information to hand is too meagre to enable a clear conception to be formed of the latest development in the situation. From the interview which our correspondent at Canton has had with General Lu Kuei, who is Marshal CHEN CHUNG MING's chief military agent in Canton, it is evident that there has been no eagerness to push the military advantage CHEN's forces have gained in the struggle; the hope has been rather that Dr. SUN YAT SEN would recognise the hopelessness of his military position and depart, to pursue, if he desires, his political activities at some point nearer the metropolis. CHEN's party take the view that the restoration of LI YUAN HUNG to the Presidency and the decision to re-assemble the Old Parliament in the capital fulfil the objects which brought Dr. SUN and his political supporters to Canton, and that the continued existence of the Canton Administration is a bar to the unification of the country which it is the general aim and desire to achieve, and, moreover, an unjustifiable burden upon the resources of the province. Marshal CHEN's movement, therefore, takes the form of a provincial revolt against all this. He calls his forces "The Kwangtung Army," while Dr. SUN calls his, which appear now to consist mainly of bandits, "The People's Army." So far, however, as discipline and duty towards the civilian population is concerned, recent occurrences have suggested that there is little to choose between them. Both show a strong propensity to loot when opportunity occurs. The general public have no confidence in its "military protectors" and that, of course, as well

as the general lack of political education among would-be leaders in the country, import elements of instability into any "settlement" that may be reached.

Nowhere who has read the manifestos of Dr. SUN YAT SEN can accept General Lu Kuei's interpretation of his political attitude. It can, at least, be said of Dr. SUN YAT SEN that he has been consistent in his political views. The trouble is that he is an idealist far in advance of his age in China. His is now a voice crying in the wilderness. Where is the Old Parliament? Is it standing by Dr. SUN YAT SEN supporting his views on the situation? If it were so, his views would doubtless command greater respect. But the members of the Old Parliament who came to Canton in the first flush of enthusiasm for the cause have "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stolen away." So far as we have observed, no support has been forthcoming from any important or responsible source whatever for Dr. SUN YAT SEN. This is not, however, to say that none exists. Fear probably dictates silence in many cases, but when political questions of such moment are involved it is a significant commentary on the political education of the Chinese people that there appears to be no public organisation prepared to come out boldly in defence of the attitude assumed by Dr. SUN YAT SEN—who for more than twelve months has been acknowledged in South China as "President of the Republic of China." In circumstances like these we do not see how Dr. SUN can hope to achieve his political aims by remaining in South China. President LI YUAN HUNG has urged him to come to Peking. He speaks of Dr. SUN in his telegram as "my leader and teacher"; says they are one in desires and aim, earnestly hopes for his "enlightening instructions"; and adds that he is awaiting his arrival "as anxiously as farmers expect rain during a drought." LI YUAN HUNG is in the Presidency only until such time as arrangements can be made for another Parliamentary election which will be followed, we understand, by a Presidential election. Why should Dr. SUN hesitate to go to Peking? He not only has this pressing invitation from the President, but it is common knowledge—or at least it is commonly reported—that the members of the Old Parliament—the Parliament which elected him "President of the Republic of China" some fourteen months ago at Canton—have migrated towards Peking; and the party at present in power at Canton profess their readiness to give their loyal support to him in the event of his being legally elected President at the coming election. A protraction of the present military struggle in Canton cannot serve to increase his popularity with the civilian population, and even if he were able in the end to achieve military predominance it would not advance the cause he has at heart one iota, but rather brand it as provocative of endless strife, destructive of that confidence and security which form the foundation of trade and commerce on which the prosperity and welfare of the people depend.

Normal working of the cables with Shanghai has been re-established.

Orders have been issued for the Provincial Bank of Swatow to be sealed up.

The Canton Times says General Ngai left for Hongkong on Saturday last, in order to avoid entreaties to take the Civil Governorship.

A Siamer contemporary finds it difficult to understand why rice should cost Tcs. 8 a picul in Bangkok when for purposes of export the same rice costs only Tcs. 6.50.

In attempting to alight from a tram in motion an amah was thrown on to her head near the Central Market on Sunday night, but fortunately the injuries she sustained are not considered to be serious.

The Police on Sunday night found a coolie lying unconscious in Beach Street, Kennedy Town. The man who was a member of the Kaitap Kung Wy Guild had been stabbed in the chest but not dangerously.

A Chinese married woman attempted suicide on Saturday by jumping into the harbour from the ferry wharf at Sham Shui Po. A cargo hand dived from a junk near by and rescued the woman, who was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

With the object of preserving the morals of the younger generation the Chief of the Provincial Police has issued instructions to the Chinese police in Shanghai to suppress "love" novels. The reason for this action is that these novels tend to corrupt youthful morals.

An aeroplane flew over Taishatow (Canton) at six o'clock on Saturday evening, apparently on a trial flight.

A little Chinese girl was accidentally drowned on Saturday. The child was playing on a cargo boat moored to the Kowloon City wharf, when she overbalanced and fell into the water. The child's body was recovered from the water one hour after the accident took place.

An audacious daylight robbery is reported at Singapore. Captain Riley of the Steamship *Anada* placed a bag containing \$4,000 with which he was to pay the crew, on a show case in the Medical Hall. He turned away for a few moments, and the bag disappeared. There is no trace of the thief.

A bathing fatality is reported from the village of Shui Sha Wai. A young man who was bathing with some companions in the local bathing pool, disappeared in about 10 feet of water. Two Indian constables who came in response to a call dived in after the drowning man. When brought to the surface the man was found to be already dead.

The compositors employed on Chinese newspapers in the Colony went on strike yesterday for an increase of wages by 50 per cent. One newspaper it is stated, has conceded the demand, but the others are resisting, and the Chinese community will consequently be without its newspapers to-day, when in view of what is stated to be happening at Canton they will be most eager to have them.

The stevedores of the Manila Terminal Company operator of the Government arrastre plant at Manila, went out on strike last week, for the retention of their old wages, the company having decided to reduce their pay by 20 centavos from July 1st making their pay P.1.50 instead of P.1.80 per day. More than 300 labourers employed by the firm ceased work, also about 100 men employed by Messrs. Bailey & Sidford.

The nervous state of the people at Canton is illustrated by the following incident mentioned by our correspondent: "As I was returning from the White Cloud Mountains on Saturday I noticed a commotion in the Tai Nam Mafo and people were running in all directions, whilst householders were bolting their doors. The origin of the trouble was the non-acceptance by a richshaw coolie of a 20c. note tendered at face value by the fare. The fare was evidently somebody of importance as he belaboured the coolie and smashed his richshaw; this drew a crowd, and the commotion started."

Mount Unzen, one of the well-known holiday resorts of foreigners in Japan, is to have a light railway to its base, but at the present moment it is difficult to discover who is to construct it. The two villages of Obama and Chijima both claim the right to do so, and both have particular ideas on the subject, neither of which gives a direct line to the place. The dispute on the matter has been going on for some time, and so determined have the parties shown themselves that no compromise has appeared possible. At length the government has intervened, and it is hoped that a settlement of the difficulty is at last in sight.

To rob a man of his valuables, pawn them and then present to the victim the pawn tickets may at least be said to prove that the robber is not entirely without a conscience. A Chinese from Yau-mat was held up by three men in Queen's Road Central, on Friday night. One of the robbers was armed with a chopper. After threatening the man with bodily harm they stole his gold watch, but before allowing their victim to depart they promised to let him have the pawn ticket for the watch if he would keep quiet. On the Saturday night a friend of the robbed man was stopped in Queen Victoria Street and presented with a pawn ticket which he was asked to deliver to the man who had been robbed. The watch had been pawned for \$10.

The Oriental Telephone and Electric Company has issued a circular to subscribers at Singapore, saying that it has with reluctance come to the decision to further raise the existing telephone rates there to the extent of 25 per cent. as from 1st October next. The circular adds: "The telephone business, as is well known, has become a much more complicated and costly undertaking necessitating the employment of a larger capital than heretofore. To enable the Companies operating telephone exchanges to contend with new conditions of their existence, the rates have been substantially raised in every country. The intended increase here will bring the rate into correspondence with those in the East generally, but will still be considerably under those in force in England and elsewhere in Europe."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Although the rainfall at the Observatory on Sunday night was only .72 of an inch, a great deal more fell in Hongkong and in the area around Kowloon Reservoir. At the latter reservoir the fall amounted to 2.39 inches and in the Hongkong Water catchment area it varied from 3.1 ins. to 5.7 ins. About 70 million gallons of water was added to the quantity in storage.

This quantity must have been considerably increased by the heavy downpour yesterday morning.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]GERMANY'S BANKRUPTCY
IMMINENT.
ALARM OVER A CRITICAL
SITUATION.

LONDON, July 10th.

The newspapers generally, voice alarm at the critical situation in Central Europe as reflected in the collapse of the German mark which is now worth less than a tenth of a penny instead of in normal times a shilling.

Important official communications are stated to be passing between London and Paris, Washington and Berlin. It is thought in some quarters that German bankruptcy is imminent, while some views favour assisting Germany in order to prevent financial disaster. Others are of opinion that the situation can never be finally relieved until Germany has passed through actual national insolvency, and outside help with the object of staving it off is useless.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says grave anxiety is felt in British circles in reference to the German financial crisis. A Cabinet committee is at present considering the matter which will be discussed by the full Cabinet probably to-morrow. It is difficult to see how, failing a supreme council, an early meeting of the Allied Finance Ministers and reputation experts can be avoided. It might be deemed advisable to invite the collaboration of other signatory Powers to the Versailles Treaty than those generally represented in the Supreme Council.

The *Times*, commenting on the situation, says it is high time that Britain and France take sober, earnest counsel together in order that some barrier may be raised against the gathering menace of the fruits of the common victory.

COTTON GROWING FOR
AUSTRALIA.QUEENSLAND EXPERIMENTS
PROVE IT PRACTICABLE.

MELBOURNE, July 10th.

Australians are just beginning to realise the enormous possibilities of cotton production in Australia.

Lord Forster, the Governor-General, in a speech said that Great Britain spent \$200,000,000 yearly on raw cotton, and he saw no reason why a large proportion of this should not be spent in Australia.

Australia imported \$10,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually, and he saw no reason why Australia should not manufacture all the cotton goods she wanted and export extensively to the East.

Queensland experiments had shown that cotton could be grown in every State of the Commonwealth, and the quality of Australian cotton was from 20 to 50 per cent. better than American, whilst the yield per acre in Queensland considerably exceeded the American yield.

[The Queensland State Government experiments were originally conducted with the idea of repatriation of returned soldiers. From the foregoing cable it seems evident that the other Australian States are also suitable for cotton cultivation, but, as was mentioned in connection with the Queensland experiments, the main difficulty is a supply of sufficiently cheap labour for harvesting.]

TEXTILE MACHINERY
COMPANY'S SHARES.

OFFERING TO INVESTORS.

LONDON, July 9th.

Messrs. Platt Brothers and Company, Limited, the largest makers of textile machinery in the world, are offering 534,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference 21 shares at par, and 1,002,000 ordinary 21 shares at 43s. each. It is stated that the company has orders sufficient to keep the works employed for two years.

IRELAND'S CIVIL WAR.
BANDS AND TORCHES TO WELCOME
NATIONAL TROOPS.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Free State forces are swiftly rounding up the rebels in the provinces and resistance is collapsing in all quarters.

The townspeople of Wexford Town welcomed the entry of National troops with bands and torches.

The humane methods of the National forces are impressing public opinion in Ireland, which is rallying to the side of the Free State, whilst resentment appears to be growing against de Valera.

The provisional Government's determination to hold the Tail Teann Games on August 5th, at which 30,000 visitors from all over the world are expected, is considered the best proof of the Government's optimistic view of the situation.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CATHAL
BRUGHA'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Cathal Brugha will be held in Dublin to-day, and de Valera might attend; if so, he will probably be arrested.

The Irregular Headquarters has apparently been transferred from Mallow to Limerick.

EARLIER CABLES.

MORE REBEL REVERSES.

LONDON, July 9th.

An official statement in regard to the capture of Blessington, the most formidable stronghold left to the rebels after their defeats in Dublin, and the base of their operations, says that over a hundred prisoners were taken, including the leaders A. MacDonald and G. Boland with most of their arms and ammunition. The others dispersed into the Wicklow mountains. In the South-east an enveloping movement was carried out over a front of from 15 to 20 miles. Almost complete encirclement was achieved by the troops many of whom were only brought by train from other strenuous operations. There were several casualties, the troops wounded including Commandant Dinnan. Some volunteers were killed.

NATIONALS CAPTURE MANY
POSITIONS.

LATER.

The week-end was quiet in Dublin but there were extensive operations in the provinces where National troops captured many positions especially in Co. Exford where fifty irregulars were taken prisoner. Thirty-one irregulars holding the Post Office at Ferns surrendered after a short resistance. Four irregulars were wounded. Volunteers are now holding the town. Nationals occupied Ennis, Corry which the irregulars evacuated. The Nationals also carried out successful operations in Donegal, Louth, Leitrim, Roscommon, Queen's County and in West Meath. The situation in Cork is described as quite normal.

A BELFAST DISCOVERY.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Ulster constabulary in the course of an arms raid in Belfast discovered eleven bombs, four rifles, nine revolvers, two hundred rounds of ammunition, and numbers of sets of equipment, all stamped "I.R.A."

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.
THE VALUE OF SOVIET OFFICIAL
DECLARATIONS.

PARIS, July 9th.

The *Journal Des Debats* publishes a message from the Hague which says that Mr. Krassin in an interview with Sir Lloyd Greene declared that the official declarations of the Soviet delegation might be considered null and void, adding privately that it would be possible to restore ninety per cent. of expropriated private property, although the delegation would be obliged officially to refuse to admit it.

THE TOLL OF SNAKE BITE.

Wild animals including snakes continue to take a heavy toll of life in the Northern districts of India. The number of persons killed in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1921 was as follows: Nagpur 315, Jabalpur 622, Nerbudda 245, Chattisgarh 324, Bora 255, the total number for the year being 1,741. The total number killed during the year 1920 was 1,473, and in 1919 1,555. Out of the total of 1,741 killed, 975 lives were lost by snakes, 68 by wolves, 191 by leopards and panthers, 250 by tigers, 1 by an elephant, 5 by hyenas, 21 by bears, and 230 by other animals. During the year 1921 the Local Government spent a sum of about Rs. 30,000 in payment of rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE,
CHINA SIGNS AGREEMENT.

PEKING, July 10th.

An agreement was signed yesterday between the French Legation and the Chinese Government for the reconstruction of the Banque Industrielle de Chine by means of the Boxer Indemnity.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT BILL IN
FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

PARIS, July 9th.

The bill for the re-establishment of the Banque Industrielle de Chine was tabled in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by the Finance Minister M. de Lasteyrie.

In accordance with Parliamentary procedure, it was handed over to the Finance Committee, which will report on the matter to the House. The Chinese Government by its prompt acceptance of the scheme submitted by the French Government made matters much easier.

BANDIT ACTIVITIES ON THE
KOREAN BORDER.GOVERNMENT'S POLICY FOR
SUPPRESSION.

SHANGHAI, July 9th.

Replying to telegraphic instructions from Peking Sun Lich Chua reports that he reached Kirin from Mukden on July 7th and ordered Tao Yin immediately to prepare a full report regarding bandit activities in Chientao, adding that he is in full accord with the Government's policy in that direction and will make it his personal business to suppress the bandits as soon as possible.

FUKIEN WANTS A "STRONG CIVIL
GOVERNOR."

The President of the Cabinet has received telegrams from the gentry of Fukien expressing approval of the abolition of tithes and disbandment, pointing out that when these measures are carried out it will be necessary to appoint a strong and able civil governor for which post they consider San Chen Ping is the most suitable.

THE MUTINY AT PAOTINGFU.

Li Chi Ching, Wu Pei Fu's chief of staff from Peking went to Paotingfu yesterday where he will hold an inquiry regarding the mutiny.

PAYMENTS TO SUFFERERS.

It is reported that the Ministries concerned remitted \$250,000 to Paotingfu for the payment of the soldiery, and as compensation to civilian sufferers in the recent disturbance.

MORE FIGHTING IN SZECHUEN.

ATTACK ON CHUNGKING.

PEKING, July 10th.

The trouble in Szechuen between General Liu Hsiang and General Hsiung Koo Wu is reported as rapidly approaching culmination in an attack by the latter on Chungking, in preparation for which Liu Hsiang's main body was transferred on July 5th, from Suifu to Sochow.

General Liu Hsiang, in his own defence, ordered an attack on Hsichow by the Garrison at Fowchow.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT
REPORTED.

It is also reported that General Hsiung Ching Yang is advancing from Hsueh towards Wanhsien with 3,000 irregulars, who, it is reported, engaged a body of General Liu Hsiang's troops in fight, the result of which is not yet known.

General Hsiung Koo Wu is apparently delaying action until he learns the issue of this engagement.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

JAVA AIR TRAGEDY.

THREE LIVES LOST.

SINGAPORE, July 10th.

Yesterday at the opening of a new air service at Weltevreden, to Java, an aeroplane nose-dived and the Turkish pilot Hussan and two journalists were killed. One journalist was injured.

MORE RENTS ORDINANCE
LITIGATION.IS A CIGARETTE FACTORY A
"DOMESTIC TENEMENT?"

NINE BEDS ON THE PREMISES.

A Rents Ordinance action was begun before the Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. P. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston) appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. G. H. Brutton & Co.) for defendant.

The Procureur General in Hongkong of the Societe des Missions Etrangeres sued the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., of 105, Des Voeux Road Central, cigarette manufacturers. The plaintiffs sought to recover possession of premises in Caroline Road, Causeway Bay, previously leased to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China under a lease which expired on the 31st August last, the defendants being sub-lessees of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

The plaintiffs also claimed to recover possession of such portion of the premises, as is not now occupied by defendant's servants for domestic purposes, under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1921, and they asked the Court to fix such rent as the Court might think fit as the rent to be paid by the defendants for that portion occupied by the defendants' servants for domestic purposes.

Damages were claimed at the rate of double the yearly value of the whole of the premises during the period of detention, by virtue of 4, Geo. 2C. 28.

Alternatively, the Court was asked to fix such other rent than the standard rent as the Court should think fit as the rent to be paid in respect of the whole of the premises during the continuance of the Rents Ordinance, 1921.

In another action the Nanyang Bros. claimed from the Procureur General the specific performance of an agreement by which the Mission undertook to lease a portion of the Lot for three years.

Mr. Potter in opening the case explained that by agreement dated September 4th, 1918, the plaintiffs agreed to let the premises, which were godowns in Caroline Road, to the Chartered Bank. The terms were for two years from September 1st, 1918, and the rent was \$1,900 per month. There was an option of renewal for a further period of two or three years. That option was exercised on June 1st, 1921, and the premises were let for a further three years from September 1st, 1921, up to and including August 31st, 1924. Under clause 8 of the agreement the building was to be used either for factory or godown purposes or for the purposes of a dwelling house. The plaintiffs would prove as a fact that the only purposes the buildings were used for were as a factory or godown. The defendants occupied, and were still in occupation, of the premises.

The Chief Justice: They are sub-lessees! Mr. Potter: They do not admit that. It seems to me they are sub-lessees of the Chartered Bank. They have reserved that point and do not admit that they are sub-lessees or sub-tenants of the Chartered Bank.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said that when the agreement expired the question arose of the position of the defendants. In the ordinary way they would be merely tenants at will, but they claimed that by the Rents Ordinance passed on July 10th, 1921, they had a statutory tenancy which was indefeasible as long as the Rents Ordinance lasted. The issue was a simple one. Plaintiffs said the defendants were outside the Ordinance and were merely tenants at will. They had been duly served with notice to quit. The defendants said they were within the Ordinance and that the buildings they occupied were a domestic tenement within the meaning of the Rents Ordinance.

The case therefore involved the construction of the Rents Ordinance and he would ask his Lordship to consider a statement of the law regarding the construction of statutes. In constructing a statute it was essential for the Court to get an exact conception of the mischief or defect for which the legislature was seeking to provide a remedy. A merely literal construction of an Act was to be avoided if it did not fit with the intention of the Ordinance or reduced its working to an absurdity. Applying this to the Rents Ordinance, Mr. Potter contended that the mischief this Ordinance was aimed at was that there was a scarcity of houses, leading to increased rents. It was difficult for people to get a domestic tenement, which acted as an inducement to owners to turn out tenants when their lease or agreement expired, and people, in consequence, had no roof under which to live. The landlords at that time were entitled to turn out the tenants the moment the lease expired.

At the time the Ordinance was passed, it would be established, there was an influx of Chinese into Hongkong, mainly from Canton, all seeking living quarters. The result was that houses became extremely scarce and the rent of those available became higher and higher. The plaintiffs' case was, most emphatically, that the object of the Ordinance was to keep a roof over people's heads. It was not the object of the Ordinance to provide cheap godowns, or cheap offices or cheap factories or premises for trade or professional purposes. If this were so, in this case they would be giving the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF A
CHILD.RESPECTABLE CHINESE WOMAN
FINED.

The hearing of the case in which a well-dressed Chinese woman named Wong Leung King was charged with ill-treating her only child, a bright little girl of four years of age, was continued before Mr. Hamilton at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon and ended in the defendant's conviction.

The defendant lives at No. 77, Wyndham Street, which is directly opposite the quarters occupied by Chief Inspector Kerr. In giving evidence at a previous hearing both Mr. and Mrs. Kerr stated that they saw the little girl being severely beaten with her arms tied behind her back. The child's screams could be distinctly heard in their house. The beating was said to have been carried out at intervals from 1 p.m. to nearly 4 p.m., when the police intervened and took the child away from the mother. The husband in his evidence admitted that he considered the beating rather excessive.

At yesterday's hearing Dr. J. J. Valentine gave evidence as to examining the child on the day of the beating. There were several weal marks on the child's body. These marks were on the back, thighs and legs. There were also marks on the arms. There were about 14 on each arm.

The Magistrate: What was the condition of the child?

The Witness: She was mentally calm then.

In your opinion did you consider the beating excessive?—I consider it rather excessive.

Do you consider it a reasonable chastisement to be made without a display of temper?—I do not, judging from the number of marks. There were so many marks on the body that I could not count them. There must have been between thirty and forty on the body alone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall: If the child had two separate beatings in the one day, would you have considered the punishment excessive?

Witness: I think it was excessive. Excessive if only beaten once in the one day. If she received all this in one day, I consider it was excessive.

Mr. Hall submitted that, according to section 26A of the ordinance, the woman was legally entitled to beat her child. The only point was whether the punishment was considered reasonable. The child, he added, drank a concoction that day which might have had serious effects on her health. On this ground alone severe punishment was necessary. Apart from this the child was making herself a nuisance, and for this she also deserved a beating. Probably the beating was a little severe and if his Worship considered so, he asked leniency on behalf of the mother, who was not in good health. Mr. Hall did not believe that any mother would wilfully and deliberately ill-treat her only child. The beating had not been systematic. It was an isolated case. The mother was now very sorry for what she had done and begged the Magistrate to accept her apologies. Regarding the father, he had asked Mr. Hall to apply for the return of the child to the parents. If the defendant was sent to gaol the home would be broken up. The very shame of having to appear so many times before the Court had been a severe punishment and one which she would not forget. He thought that Inspector Kerr did not wish the woman sent to gaol.

Chief Inspector Kerr: "I would not like to see the woman sent to gaol. If she could be bound over it would be sufficient. The Magistrate (to the defendant): You stand convicted before me on fair evidence of assaulting your own daughter. It may be true that there has been no previous cruelty, and it may be true that you are in bad health, but if I had only you to consider I would send you to prison. It seems, however, that I must consider the future of your own child on whom the disgrace of imprisonment would react.

The Magistrate (to the defendant's husband): Are you willing to stand as security for your wife's good behaviour for 12 months?

On receiving a reply in the affirmative, the Magistrate bound the defendant over for a period of 12 months and imposed a fine of \$100.

defendants huge godowns and factories at a rent which was at present absurd, because they would be treating as a dwelling house a building which had never been used as a dwelling house and which was obviously used as a factory or godown. The Judge would be asked to view the premises and he would see, said Mr. Potter, "a busy factory, the place filled with tobacco, thousands of cigarettes being manufactured by machinery and so forth. You will also find a certain number of wooden beds in which certain people sleep. I would not like to say what area they occupy—the factory has an area of 10,000 square feet—it is infinitesimal. You will only have to walk in to appreciate the utter absurdity of declaring it a dwelling house because of the existence of nine wooden beds: it would be utterly childish and not in accordance with the Ordinance, or with the opinion of the Full Court of Hongkong."

Later, Mr. Potter mentioned that \$4,000 was the figure both parties thought should be the rent, instead of \$1,900. They wanted the rent fixed in case the action went to appeal.

Mr. Potter devoted the rest of his address, which lasted all day, to a consideration of the emergency legislation on the subject passed here and at home, and the relevant judicial decisions arising therefrom.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.
THREE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

During the week-end the police rounded up three European seamen said to be vagrants without visible means of support. Their names were Horace Craig, Wm. Dickson and Joseph Scott. All three were brought before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday morning.

Craig admitted the charge. In reply to the Magistrate, Inspector Blackman said the Harbour Master would deal with the case after the defendant had been committed to the House of Detention. The Magistrate made an order accordingly.

There was a further charge against Craig of engaging a chair on Saturday without paying the legal hire fee.

In reply to this charge the defendant said he took the chair to go to Taitam reservoir to look for a man named Dickson. When he got there he found his friend missing. Whilst at the reservoir he borrowed \$5 from Mr. Bone, in charge of the reservoir. On the way back to Hongkong he lost the bank note. He could have got the money if he had been allowed, but on going in to No. 2 Police Station in search of his friend, Dickson, he found that he had been detained. The police asked him his name. They then detained him as well. If he was given a chance he was sure that he could get the money to pay the fare.

The Magistrate gave the defendant until 1 p.m. to find the money.

Outside the Court a friend came to the rescue and the chair coolies' demand was settled.

The case for Dickson was next heard. He also admitted the charge and was committed to the House of Detention. A charge of being drunk and incapable at Happy Valley on Saturday was withdrawn at the request of Inspector Blackman.

Scott, in answer to the charge against him, said that he was not a vagrant as he had \$4 in his possession.

Inspector Blackman: The defendant was arrested on the order of the Harbour Master.

The Magistrate: If he has money he cannot be charged with being a vagrant. The Inspector: He has no employment and consequently no visible means of support.

The Magistrate then referred to the ordinance on the subject and found that the words read "Being a vagrant or without any visible means of support."

The defendant was committed to the House of Detention.

PROBLEM OF HUMAN
GOVERNMENT.DEAN INGE AND THE PAPACY
SYSTEM.

Will the dark ages return? Dean Inge, in a paper on "Theocracy," at the Royal Institution, on June 1st, indicated that they may. "That great eclipse of cultured humanity," he said, "must remain for all time as a dread warning of the fate which may some day again overtake the human race. If the human race could have skipped the half-millennium which separates the end of classical antiquity from the beginning of mediæval culture, can anyone say that much of real value would have been lost? But one thing had happened: Augustine's dream of a dominating City of God on earth had been tried; it was no longer in the air, but a historical fact and the Papacy had established its claim to rule the world." Catholicism, he proceeded, did not belong to the Middle Ages, but was the last creative achievement of ancient civilisation. It was a theocracy of a peculiar type, determined by the confluence of nationalities, and of ideas which took place as the result of the Roman Mediterranean Empire. There was real enthusiasm for the Papacy as a system of Government, for the idea of order, unanimity, military obedience, with the force and efficiency which belonged to it. In the unutterably shallow political thought of our time, it was assumed that the subjects of an autocracy were unwilling subjects, that they craved for the blessing of democracy. In many cases they desired nothing of the kind; they obeyed willingly, and were very glad to be relieved of responsibility. Loyalty to a single man, representing an idea, was the strongest kind of loyalty that existed. There was far more loyalty to the Catholic Church in France than to the Republic; though love of "la patrie" was shared by all Frenchmen. But we did great injustice to Roman Catholicism if we regarded it as a religion, instead of as a form of State. It was a State which desired to be, like the ancient Greek State, an ethical association, existing that its members might "live well." The ideal was a high one; it was an attempt to carry into practice the kind of State which Plato sketched out in his dialogues. But on the whole, it could hardly be denied that it had been a failure. It had shown all the defects of despotism—a costly and luxurious central government, necessitating heavy taxation, and the ruthless suppression of all movements of culture, not in any way connected with the Christian religion. They were the defects of theocracy in its Catholic form, and illustrated some of the difficulties of establishing a Platonic State in working order. "The experiment is not played out," he concluded, "it may even have a great future if, as is probable, the present riot of nationalism is followed by a struggle between two or more types of internationalism. But it has certainly not solved the problem of human government."

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A THIRD SEX? THE DETERMINATION OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Is there a third sex? Prof. Julian S. Huxley, of New College, Oxford, thinks that there may be, and that the possibility is of the first importance.

In a lecture to the Royal Society of Arts on the "Determination of Sex," he said:—It is not only perfectly possible, but even probable, that mal-adjusted sex factors may exist in man as in moths.

Several results follow, the first the distinct possibility that cases of sexual perversion may be cured by injection or grafting. I believe this is being tested in Germany.

The second is legal. It is highly probable that human intersexes are neither male nor female, but definitely intermediate. If so, then it must be wrong to assign a normal sex to them, for they belong to a third category. If it proves that this category is biologically a real one, as certainly is the case with moths, then the law should recognise it. The third is ethical. We are accustomed to visit departures from sexual morality with legal penalty and moral censure. If, as seems highly probable, many of the individuals who thus depart from the normal are not morally perverted, but simply in the grip of blind hereditary forces of whose results alone they are aware, then it is clear that a new standard is needed with which to measure whole matter.

THE SLIPPER LIMPET.

The cock which laid an egg at the Agricultural Hall recently was completely put in the shade by Professor Huxley's disclosures.

He mentioned Dr. Crew's work on hens; the female birds soon became indistinguishable from an ordinary cock.

"What is more, she (or he, or it!) begins to crow lustily, to fight with other cocks, and to behave as a cock in every way!"

He told of male guinea pigs which produced milk and suckled young, of gipsy moths which showed every combination of male and female organs, of an animal, the slipper limpet, which begins life as a neutral, then becomes a male, then a hermaphrodite and ends up as female!

He told of artificial hermaphrodites being produced in rats, and of the general possibility of altering the sex balance, not only in animals, but in man!

In any event, he said, the statistical results so far as they go, are of the highest interest, and if they turn out to correspond with reality, will pave the way for a very large measure of practical sex control in the human race—a serious matter, for, if not properly regulated, it might bring about the most revolutionary social results.

The professor described the method of artificial fertilisation to secure the determination of this sex.

The importance of such control of sex in human affairs is obvious; its importance to breeders of animals was shown by Mr. M. J. Rowlands, of Keston, a pig breeder, who told the meeting that by means of his experiments he had increased the average litter of pigs from 7 to 19, 20 and even 21.

A breeder of cows also spoke, claiming to have discovered the secret of breeding heifer cows whenever he needed them.

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, who presided, said that although Prof. Huxley had not given any definite recipe, it was obvious that we were rapidly approaching the stage when science would be able to determine the sex of the next baby!

UNUSUAL SUICIDE.

LOVE-LORN LORRAINE GIRL
WALKS 120 MILES TO DIE.

The long series of "passion crimes" during the last few months is now being followed by a mania for unusual forms of suicide in Paris. The latest and strangest took place recently when a rich retired farmer suffering from indigestion used a high explosive to blow out his brains. He obtained a small package of the explosive declaring that he intended "to use it to remove some stumps. This he placed on his head under a silk hat which he had worn at his wedding forty years ago and then he struck the hat a heavy blow with a hammer. The terrific roar brought the neighbours into the street, who found the man's head had been torn to bits.

A young Lorraine girl after brooding over a love affair, travelled 200 kilometers in order to jump from the top platform of the Strassburg cathedral. This was the first case of its kind in more than fifty years.

But the most original idea was that of an eighteen-year-old youth who fixed himself a swing seat under a freight car and then while sitting on it burned the ropes holding it, with a cigarette while the train was going at top speed. His attempt failed, however, for instead of being killed he was picked up badly injured, having a broken arm and one foot cut off. It is reported that he probably will recover.

—The Century Review.

WOMEN JUDGES NEXT.

"Any woman who possesses the statutory qualifications for appointment to a judicial office is, equally with any man, eligible for appointment to that office." This was the written reply of Sir Ernest Pollock, the Attorney-General, to Mr. Alfred T. Davies, who asked in parliamentary questions whether, now that one woman has been and others will be called to the Bar judgeship to the High Court and other judicial positions will be open to women barristers.

At Christie's in 20 minutes nine pictures realised 20,650 guineas on April 26th. Two portraits by Reynolds fetched 4,800 and 4,000 guineas respectively. Romney's "Mrs. Greaves" realised 2,900 guineas, and Gainsborough's "Miss Mott," and Raeburn's "Fourteenth Earl Eglington," each 2,000 guineas.

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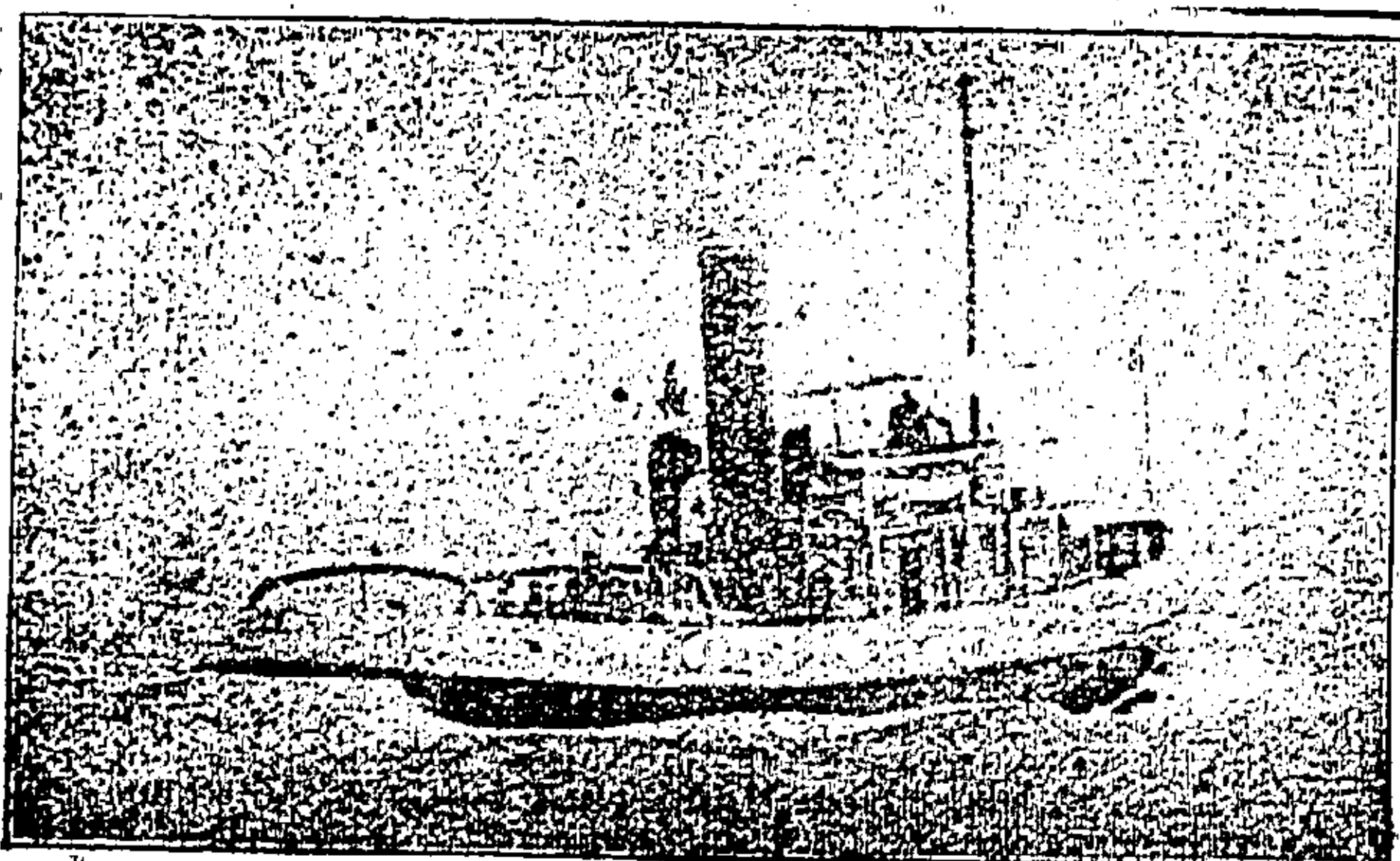
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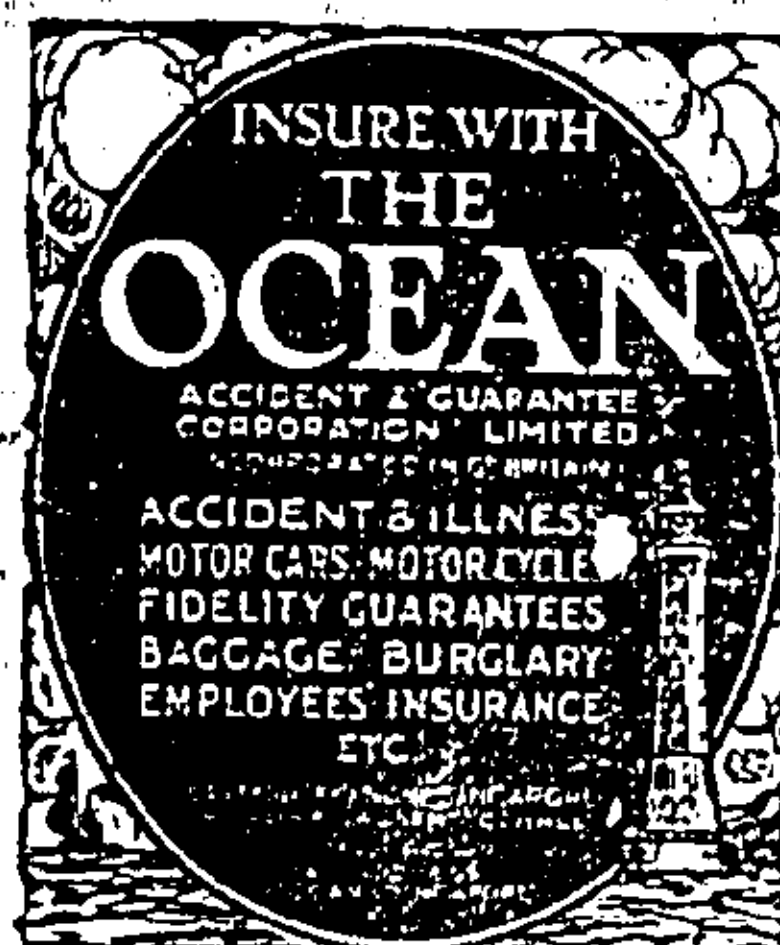
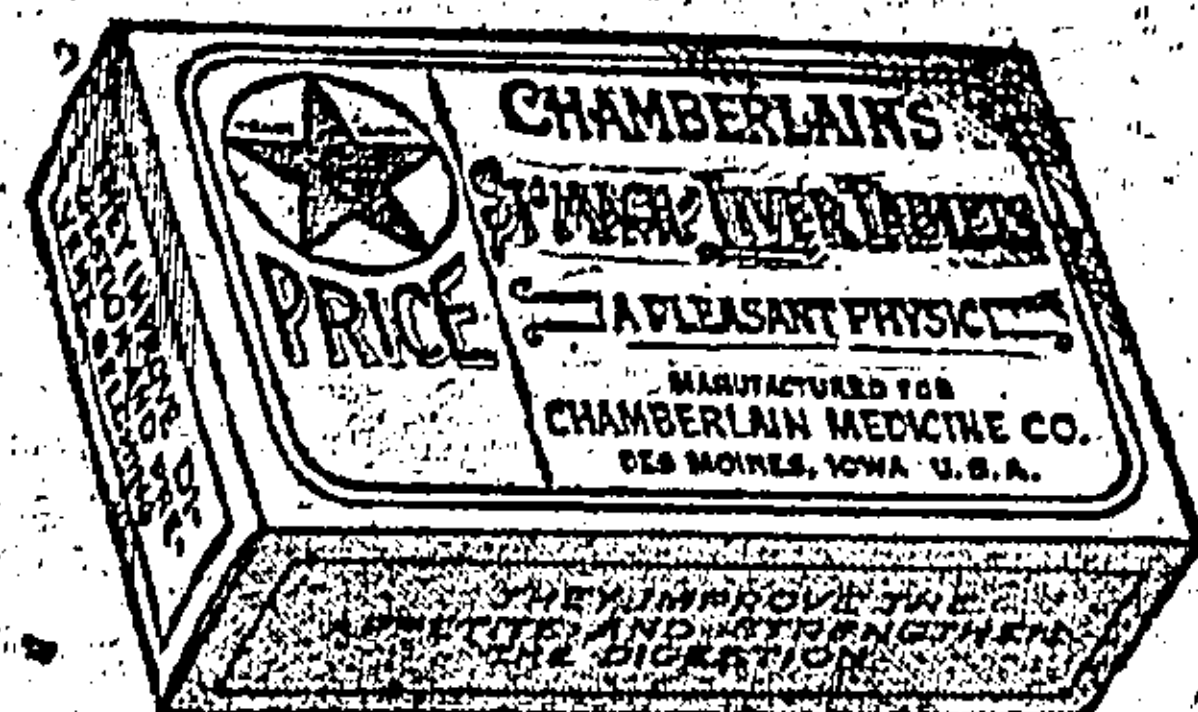
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UNITY OF CHURCHES. LAMBETH CONFERENCE. POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

The effort which originated at the Lambeth Conference of 1920 to bring about unity among the Churches had important and promising results. A statement issued on May 30th, signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Rev. Dr. Jones, Moderator of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, announces that the committee appointed at the conference of representatives of the Church of England and the Free Churches, held at Lambeth Palace in November last, were able to reach "a very large measure of agreement" on certain broad questions of principle grouped under the following heads:

1. The nature of the Church.
2. The nature of the ministry.
3. The place of creeds in a united Church.

At a full meeting of the conference, held at Lambeth Palace a week previously, the report of the committee, presented in the form of a series of propositions to which they had unanimously agreed, was considered and approved, and the report is now published for the information of the Churches represented in the conference and of all Christian people.

It will be obvious that the propositions set forth are not intended as a complete statement, and that many matters of importance are not dealt with in the report. But the members of the conference hope that the agreement so far reached may ultimately lead to practical action.

FULL TEXT OF REPORT.

Appended is the full text of the committee's report as accepted by the conference:

- 1.—On the Nature of the Church.
The foundation of the Church rests not upon the will or consent or beliefs of men, whether as individuals or as societies, but upon the creative Will of God.
2. The Church is the Body of Christ, and its constitutive principle is Christ Himself living in His members through His Spirit.
3. As there is but one Christ, and one Life in Him, so there is and can be but one Church.
4. This one Church consists of all those who have been, or are being, redeemed by and in Christ, whether in this world or in the world beyond our sight, but it has its expression in this world in a visible form. Yet the Church, as invisible and as visible, is, by virtue of its one Life in Christ, one.
5. This visible Church was instituted by Christ as a fellowship of men united with Him, and in Him, with one another, to be His witness and His instrument in the spread of His Kingdom on earth.
6. As a visible Church it must possess certain visible and recognisable marks whereby it can be seen and known by men. These have been since the days of the Apostles at least the following: (a) The profession of faith in God as revealed and incarnate in Christ; (b) the observance of the two Sacraments ordained by Christ Himself; (c) an ideal of the Christian life professed by a common discipline; (d) a ministry, representative of the Church, for the preaching of the Word, the administration of the Sacraments, and the maintenance of the unity and continuity of the Church's witness and work.
7. Baptism is by the ordinance of Christ and of His Apostles the outward and visible sign of admission into membership of the Church.
8. The Church visible on earth ought to express and manifest to the world by its own visible unity the one Life in Christ of the one Body.
9. The true relation of the Church and local Churches is that which is described in the New Testament—namely, that the Churches are the local representatives of the One Church. The actual situation brought about in the course of history in which there are different and even rival denominational Churches independent of each other and existing together in the same locality, whatever justification arising out of historical circumstances may be claimed for these temporary separations, cannot be regarded as in accordance with the Purpose of Christ, and every endeavour ought to be made to restore the true position as set forth in the New Testament.
10. The marks which ought to characterise the Church visible on earth are possessed by these existing separate Churches and societies of Christian people in very varying degrees of completeness or defect. Hence, even though they be parts of the visible Church, they cannot be considered as all alike giving equally adequate expression to the Lord's Mind and Purpose. Some, indeed, may be so defective that they cannot rightly be judged to be parts of that Church. But such judgments, though made in trust that they are in accordance with the Divine Mind, must be regarded as limited to the sphere of the visible Church as an ordered society here on earth. It would be presumption to claim that they have a like validity in the sphere of the whole Church as the One Body of the redeemed in Christ, for within that sphere judgment can only be given by the All-knowing Mind and Sovereign Mercy of God.

II.—The Ministry.

1. A ministry of the Word and Sacrament is a Divine ordinance for the Church, and has been since the days of the Apostles an integral part of its organised life.
2. It is a ministry within the Church exercising representatively, in the Name and by the authority of the Lord Who is the Head of the Church, the powers and functions which are inherent in the Church.
3. It is a ministry of the Church, and not merely of any part thereof.
4. No man can take this ministry upon himself. It must be conferred by the Church, acting through those who have authority given to them in the Church

to confer it. There must be not only an inward call of the Spirit, but also outward and visible call and commission by the Church.

5. It is in accordance with Apostolic practice and the ancient custom of the Church that this commission should be given through Ordination, with prayer and the laying on of hands by those who have authority given to them to ordain.

6. We believe that in Ordination, together with this commission to minister, Divine Grace is given through the Holy Spirit in response to prayer and faith for the fulfilment of the charge so committed.

7. Within the many Christian Communion into which in the course of history Christendom has been divided, various forms of ministry have grown up according to the circumstances of these several Communion and their beliefs as to the Mind of Christ and the guidance of the New Testament.

These various ministries of Word and Sacrament have been, in God's providence, manifestly and abundantly used by the Holy Spirit in His work of "enlightening the world, converting sinners, and perfecting saints."

But the differences which have arisen with regard to the authority and functions of these various forms of ministry have been and are the occasion of manifold doubts, questions, and misunderstandings. For the allaying of doubts and scruples in the future, and for the more perfect realisation of the truth that the ministry is a ministry of the Church, and not merely of any part thereof, means should be provided for the United Church which we desire, whereby its ministry may be acknowledged by every part thereof as possessing the authority of the whole body.

8. In view of the fact that the Episcopate was from early times and for many centuries accepted, and by the greater part of Christendom is still accepted, as the means whereby this authority of the whole body is given, we agree that it ought to be accepted as such for the united Church of the future.

9. Similarly, in view of the place which the Council of Presbyters and the congregation of the faithful had in the constitution of the early Church, and the preservation of these elements of presbyterial and congregational order in large sections of Christendom, we agree that they should be maintained with a representative and constitutional Episcopate as permanent elements in the order and life of the United Church.

10. The acceptance of Episcopal Ordination for the future would not imply the acceptance of any particular theory as to its origin or character, or the disowning of past ministries of Word and Sacrament otherwise received, which have, together with those received by Episcopal Ordination, been used and blessed by the Spirit of God.

III.—The Place of the Creed in a United Church.

1. In a united Church there must be unity of Faith, which implies both the subjective element of personal adhesion and an objective standard of truth.

2. The supreme standard of truth is the revelation of God contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as summed up in Jesus Christ.

3. As the Church in its corporate capacity confesses Christ before men, there should be in the United Church a formal statement of its corporate faith in Christ as an expression of what is intellectually implied by its confession of Him.

4. The Creed, commonly called Nicene, should be accepted by the United Church as the sufficient statement of this corporate faith. The manner and occasions in which the Creed is to be used should be determined by the United Church.

5. With regard to a confession of faith at Baptism, the United Church would be justified in using the Creed which has been for centuries the Baptismal Creed of the Western Church, commonly called the Apostles' Creed. Its use at Baptism would imply recognition of the corporate faith of the Church therein expressed as the guide and inspiration of the Christian life.

6. The use of the Creeds liturgically in the public worship of the Church should be regarded as an expression of corporate faith and allegiance; and the United Church should be prepared to recognise diversities of use in this as in other liturgical customs.

7. When assent to the Creeds is required by the United Church such assent should not be understood to imply the acceptance of them as a complete expression of the Christian Faith, or as excluding reasonable liberty of interpretation. It should be understood to imply the acceptance of them as agreeable to the Word of God contained in the Holy Scriptures, as affirming essential elements in the Christian Faith, and as preserving that Faith in the form in which it has been handed down through many centuries in the history of the Christian Church.

8. While we thus recognise the rightful place of the Creeds in the United Church, we also recognise most fully and thankfully the continued Presence and Teaching of the Living Spirit in His Body, and emphasise the duty of the Church to keep its mind free and ready to receive from Him in each day and generation ever renewed guidance in the apprehension and expression of the truth.

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KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP: ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA
Managing Director: Mr. MATSUDA AND

10 Company has 24 kind & Large Hunter of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 3,100 tons each deadweight.
And under the Company's Management—
Twenty steamers of about 3,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to: Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the:
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.
80, N. Bata Road

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 10th.
Dionard, British str., 6,330 tons, Capt. J. M. Clark, from Singapore, with a general cargo, B. & S.
Hanoi, French str., 739 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo, P. & A. Lapique.
Sookhai, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. E. Monkmann, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, B. & S.
Shanghai, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. da Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo, P. & A. Lapique.
Tziki, Dutch str., 2,885 tons, Capt. P. Hopman, from Balikpapan, with sugar, J.C.C.L.
 July 10th.
Zen Maru, Japanese str., 3,761 tons, Capt. J. Saito, from Moji, with a general cargo, N.Y.K.
Ching Hing, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo, Hong On & Co.
Hoi Ping, Chinese str., 1,490 tons, Capt. T. K. Noyl, from Hongkong, with salt, Hing Lee.
Meike Maru, Japanese str., 1,934 tons, Capt. Y. Masuda, from Port Purseval, with cement stone, P. & A. Lapique.
Leung Maru, British str., from Canton.
Seisun, British str., 1,421 tons, Capt. D. Thomas, from Hongkong, with a general cargo, Nanyang.
Sungshun Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Zen Maru, Japanese str., 3,761 tons, Capt. S. Morimoto, from Hongkong, with a general cargo, Kwang Ngon & Son.
Zen Maru, British str., from Canton.
Zen Maru, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. S. O. Mifford, from Manila, with a general cargo, J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

July 10th.
Andar Maru, for Shanghai.
Ching Hing, for Canton.
Hoi Ping, for Canton.
Hoi Ping, for Saigon.
Shanghai, for Swatow.
Sungshun Maru, for Swatow.
Washing, for Swatow.
Zen Maru, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. **Nippon** left London on July 6th.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Russia**, from Hongkong, June 15th, arrived at Vancouver on July 3rd.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Japan**, arrived at Yokohama on July 6th, at 6 p.m., left at noon on the 7th, and is due at Vancouver on July 19th.
 The P. & O. s.s. **Egna** is expected to arrive Hongkong on or about July 13th.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 10th, at 11.40.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Forts, &c.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of lat. 12 deg. N. Long. 122 deg. E. moving W.N.W.
 July 10th, at 12.30.—Pressure is highest over the Bonins. It has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan and slightly over the Philippines. It has increased moderately over Formosa.
 Depressions to the N.E. of Japan over Tonkin and over the Philippines. The last named may develop into a typhoon.
 Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 10th July, 0.83 inch. Total since January 1st, 27.61 inches, against an average of 42.92 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—
 District Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E. winds, moderate, fair.
 Formosa Channel ... The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook ... The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

	Previous On Date On Date		
	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.68	29.69	29.73
Temperature	84	81	81
Humidity	79	77	81
Wind Direction	3	East	E
Force	3	0	0
Weather	0	0	0
Sea	0.71	0.00	0.05

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 84
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th ... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 11th to 17th July, 1922.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Tues	11	10 h. 8 m.	7.0	11 h. 12 m.	2.7
Wed	12	10 13	4.2	4 22	2.7
Thurs	13	10 45	6.7	5 47	0.7
Fri	14	11 21	6.3	6 25	1.1
Satur	15	12 2	4.3	7 50	3.1
Sund	16	1 15	5.3	8 40	1.8
Mon	17	2 15	4.8	9 11	2.5

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ali Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 13th.
City of Lincoln (Bank Line), due August 15th.
City of Manchester (Bank Line), due July 12th.
Empress of Canada, due July 20th.
Jason (Blue Funnel), due July 19th.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 23rd.
Neosho (Blue Funnel), due July 24th.
Neosho (Blue Funnel), due July 24th.
Tania (B.P. New Line), due July 23rd.
Tenyo Maru (T.K.K.), due July 11th.
Theosus (Blue Funnel), due August 4th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 18th.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE M.V. "GLENLUG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by the 14th July, 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 14th July, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1922. [1210]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT	APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA	Sado Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	Middle of July.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Egmont Castle	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	...	About 2nd half of July.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	...	On 19th July.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	President Wilson	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	...	On 27th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	...	On 14th Aug.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	...	About 13th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, J. PONTA	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 28th July, at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Arizona Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 21st July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Typhoon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 11th July.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SPORE &c.	Kennels	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	...	On 19th July.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SPORE &c.	Armand Bebie	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	...	About 11th July.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SPORE &c.	Hanuma Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Atreus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 11th July.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Pyrrhus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 18th July.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glenbeg	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 4th Aug.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Onan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 20th July.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Olderkerk	Dut.	Jaya-China-Japan-Lijn	...	On 23rd July.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	Mirzapore	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	...	On 17th July.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Awa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 11th July.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Kunming	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 12th July, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA	Yao Cleon	Dut.	Jaya-China-Japan-Lijn	...	On 23rd July.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Nippon	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	...	About 23rd July.
SAUNDAN	Hinang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 18th July, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Yoshino Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 18th July, at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	...	On 3rd Aug.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Choyssang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 13th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	City of Manchester	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	...	On 16th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Leesang	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 13th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 11th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Amboise	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	...	About 21st July.
SHANGHAI	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	...	About 10th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Chunyang	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	...	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 12th July, at Noon.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE	Kisha Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 1st Aug.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5th. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
 1198

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN AND GENOA.

THE Steamship

"ZOSMA" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by the 14th July, 1922, will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th July, 1922, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
 Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN, General Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1922. [1200]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1922. [1215]

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Marseilles in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 13th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
 All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognized.
 All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 A. JOHARD, Actg. Agent.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1922. [1208]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENAYON"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & CO. LTD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1922. [1208]

N. Y. K.

SAILING SERVICE TO ALGERIA

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan port.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Wednesday, 26th July, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Friday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

RITANO MARU ... Friday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

HAMURU MARU ... Friday, 4th August, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

TSUYAMA MARU ... End of July.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA.

SADO MARU ... End of July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... End of July.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SID DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

FAMAGATA MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU ... Monday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.

LYONS MARU ... Friday, 21st July.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West Farallon" ... Due Hongkong 20th July.

"Apus" ... Leaves Hongkong 22nd July.

"Apus" ... Due Hongkong 12th Aug.

"Apus" ... Leave Hongkong 14th Aug.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.

SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 24th July.

West Ivan" ... Leaves Hongkong 26th July.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EYEBETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Powell's Building,

Phone No. 3008

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN" "ARMANESTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$920.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

August 10th. Sept. 29th. Sept. 16th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND

JAVA PORTS.

s.s. "GORJISTAN" s.s. "ARMANESTAN"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San

Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

FRANCIS BUILDING, 100 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE: PASSENGER DEPT., TEL: FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT,

ELLERMAN LINE

WILLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 15th July. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

or REISS & CO., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KHEUNG" (Calls at Philadelphia) ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.
S.S. "OYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.Passengers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMBOISE"	15,000	On or about 21st July.
	"CORDILLERE"	10,000	On or about 4th Aug.
MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIO"	11,000	On or about 11th July.
	"CHAMBERLAIN"	15,000	On or about 25th July.
	"ANDRE LEBON"	22,000	On or about 8th Aug.
	"AMBOISE"	15,000	On or about 22nd Aug.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HARVE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP Direct

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION-TRANSIT-REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 740.

A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fast in steamer service, always and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

(Occurring 8 or 10 Days)

TUNGUS	Capt. Tidemann	Tuesday,	11th July, at 12 noon.
HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday,	14th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Tuesday,	18th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO,
(General Manager)

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hekow & Pakhoi.

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 20th July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 20th July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office:
No. 27 Bonham Street, West
Tel. No. 155.S. MITARAI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIRZAPUR"	8,500	11th July, noon	(Singapore, Port-Swettenham, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"SOUDAN"	7,000	22nd July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KARMALA"	8,000	19th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KASHGAR"	9,000	21st July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"SICILIA"	6,705	18th Aug.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"SARDINIA"	6,850	18th Aug.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"DEVANHA"	8,025	18th Aug.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"NOVABA"	6,850	18th Aug.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"MAEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"DONGOLA"	8,058	25th Oct.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Nov.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"NAGOYA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KAMALA"	9,000	6th Dec.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"PLASSY"	7,000	3rd Jan. 1923	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,824	17th July	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
"EGIA"	4,824	14th July	Singapore via Amoy.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"St. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Aug.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to South America and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SARDINIA"	6,680	17th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANPA"	6,680	24th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,702	1st Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 17th July.

BUENOS AIRES - RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN

DAILY TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Sunday, 16th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO - REGULAR PORTS GETTY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"INDO MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

"KISHU MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA - Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

"PERING MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Via Japan - Taking cargo to OYAHAMA & CANADA

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA - Regular monthly service via Japan, etc., San Francisco

"HAGUE MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUNZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... 1st week of August.

JAPAN PORTS - Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ANDES MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Sept.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th July.

KHEUNG via SWATOW & AMOY - These steamers have excellent accommodation.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Sept.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Every Sundays, Noon

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 13th July.

Tel. No. 4080. V. KARAT DA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Early August.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.Telephone 2165.
Telegrams (Paraprice)C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th July, 4 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 11th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 11th July, 4 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 11th July, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th July, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENHSIN	"KUIHONG"	On 15th July, 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 18th July, D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 18th July, 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE - PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE - Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 25.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	20th July.	25th July.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Telephone No. 25.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
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For further particulars apply to

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ 3620.50 First Class

Through-out.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	(formerly "EMPIRE STATE")	July 25th	Aug. 27th
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	(formerly "HOOSIER STATE")	Aug. 23rd	Sept. 14th
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	(formerly "GOLDEN STATE")	Sept. 18th	Oct. 5th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKOK.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" ... July 15th.

TAMPA-INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK.

S.S. "HEFFRON" ... Aug. 27th.

S.S. "VICTORIOUS" ... Sept. 6th.

For full information regarding rates, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO" Union Building, Hongkong. Agents at CANTON—REISS & CO. [35]

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

for NEW YORK & BOSTON

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 3rd August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS. FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 25th July.

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 25th August.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

